NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873.

#### Vol. XXXII .... No. 9.946.

# THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

FATE OF THE VICTIMS THE POLAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT—WHAT IT WILL CONTAIN—A SPIRITED CONTEST EXPECTED—GEN. BUTLER SPOILING FOR A FIGHT—HIS PROBABLE ANTAGONISTS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 17.-The Poland Committee did not report to-day, as was expected, and the situation to-night, so far as known, is unchanged. The character of the report, netwithstanding the extracedinary efforts of some of the leading Repubheans who fill the highest offices to change or influence the course of the Committee, will be substantially what has heretofore been reported, unless a change is made at the meeting of the Committee, tomorrow morning.

members of the Committee say that the report will certainly be made to-morrow, and from other equally good sources it is certain, as previously stated, that the report will be in favor of expelling Oakes Ames and James Brooks. So far as the cases of Messrs. Kelley, Garfield, Bingham, Dawes, Scofield, and Hooper are concerned, the report will not, as heretofore supposed, ceusure some and report in favor of the complete vindication of others, but will state the facts in each case in an epitome of the testimony, and will not recommend any action by the House, but will leave the facts to receive such action as members may propose.

The Committee will, however, point out and make much of the difference between members who put their money into the Credit Mobilier stock as an investment, and those who were put in on what Mr. Ames calls the " ground floor," and who were given stock in such a way as to allow the dividends to pay the original cost. The right of members to buy stock and pay for it is not questioned by the Committee except on the ground of propriety, the real effect of the Committee's action evidently being to show that certain members were bribed without knowing it, and that as soon as the character of Mr. Ames's transactions was known they receded from their purchases and got back their mency, receiving no dividend and no benefit.

The reasons for the unfavorable action in the case of Mr. Ames are not that he corrupted these men in 1968, as it is confessedly the opinion of many lawyers on the floor that a member cannot justly be expelled for acts committed before he became a member; that is to say, that the present Congress cannot justly expel Mr. Ames for what he did in the XLth The ground which the Committee will probably take is that his bribery is continuous, reaching, according to his own testimony, even into the present Congress, for he acknowledged to be yet in possession of certain stock and dividends belonging to Senators and members, and that dividends are yet due to some of the Congressmen.

It is generally conceded that one of the most exeiting and acrimonious discussions which ever occurred will be witnessed to-morrow, and the leaders on both sides will participate. Gen. Butler, for instance, who has no love for Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, or Kelley, excitedly declares that he will not allow Mr. Ames to be sacrificed if he can help it, that the whole proceeding is a compromise between the Committee, and that Mr. Ames, if anything, is less guilty than some of the others; that they are all bad enough in both Houses, and that it is a little strange that while all the truly good men in both Houses have been overtaken with this Crédit Mobefier disease, he has not been affected by it.

He regards this as especially strange, since he is the subject of almost constant abuse, while the gentlemen interested have been hitherto the subsects of constant praise. It is said he remarked to-day that the "political lambs have taken away the sins of the world to such an extent that they have a monopoly." It is believed that while he will not make the metion himself to include others in the expulsion resolution, he will nevertheless see that it is done, and support its passage with all his

Mr. Voorhees on the Democratic side is also understood to regard the conclusions of the Committee, if correctly reported, as a compromise verdict-a sort of small tub thrown to a large whale, and he will oppose the expulsion of either Mr. Ames or Mr. Brooks. Mr. Morgan, it is said, will not only favor, in his excitement, the expulsion of all, but also the of Mr. Colfax, and if he gets into phreuzy, as sometimes happens, he may favor the expulsion of the two Credit Mobilier Committees. Mr. Beck, also a Democrat, will, on the other hand,

Mr. Farnsworth, a cordial hater of Mr. Butler, if the latter takes may conspicuous or offensive part in the proceedings will probably antagonize him, and if a beated debate follows, will probably move to meiude Mr. Butler's name in the list to be expelled. on the ground that he received \$6,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad, nominally for services as an attorney, but really to gain his influence in Congress, aithough Gen. Butler was not a member of Congress at the time, but it was expected he would be.

#### SENATOR PATTERSON'S SHARES. HE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE OWNS STOCK-THE

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIM AND OAKES AMES-MR. L. P. MORTON LETS IN A LITTLE LIGHT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The Morrill Credit Mobilier Committee is pushing its inquiries in regard to Senators Harian and Patterson much farther than the Poland Committee went. L. P. Morton of the New-Yerk firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., was examined, to day, in regard to the 30 shares of Crédit Mobilier stock belonging to Senator Patterson found in their vanits, and Oakes Ames repeated some of the testimony before given touching his dealings with Pat-Mr. Patterson now admits that he owns the Crédit Mobilier stock, and that he received the dividends on it, but asserts that he didn't know that he

owned it until since this investigation began. He always supposed that Oakes Ames invested his money in the stock and bends of the road, and this is the point on which Ames and Patterson still disa gree. Ames says that Patterson must have understood all about it, because he signed the receipts in which the Crédit Mobilier stock was mentioned, saw a statement of the account between them, and finally received the certificate of the stock itself. Patterson admits signing the receipts but says he did not

He denies ever having seen the statement until since this investigation began, and says that the certificate of stock was never delivered to him. Mr. Morton threw a little light on this question at issue between them. The stock was left with him simply for safe keeping, and not to be sold, so that no account or record of it was made on the books of the house. There is on the envelope a memorandum which seems to show that the stock was deposited

This was written by a clerk formerly in the employ of Morton. Bliss & Co., but Mr. Morton doubts if he would know by whom the stock was deposited. as he may have asked to put the indersement on the envelope by some other clerk. Mr. Morton had an impression that the deposit was made by Oakes Ames, and probably desired to remember it so; but as he slid not receive the package, and never knew it was there until last week, his impressions on this point were of no value. Harian's case will be taken

TESTIMONY REPORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE TESTERDAY - THE ENVELOPE DEPOSITED WITH MORTON, BLISS & CO.-TESTIMONY OF SENATOR PATTERSON, CAKES AMES, AND MR

MORTON. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCELL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The Special Commitfee of the Senate resumed its session at 10:10 o'clock this

the printed testimony taken before the Poland Committee, Mr. L. P. Morton, of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. of New-York, was sworn, and testified that his firm had no transactions whatever with Senator Patterson in reference to Crédit Mobilier stock; he addressed a letter to witness some time ago making such inquiry, and witness replied in the negative; since then he discovered in their sale an envelope containing 20 shares of Credit Mo biller stock of which he had no knowledge before; he immediately advised Mr. Patterson of the fact and sent him the certificate; the stock was indersed by Mr. Ames to "J. W. Patterson, or Morton, Bliss & Co.;" witness did not know how the stock came in their po on, but had an impression it was handed to them by

Q. Who was the stock issued to on its face? A. To Oakes Ames, or Oakes Ames, trustee, I forgot which; on his way to New-Hampshire Senator Patterson called upon witness and they had a conversation, but witness as unaware of the existence of the envelope at that time in the safe; he thought the envelope bore the date of May, 1871, on it, besides the name of Senator Patter son; he was not sure of that, however; the name of Senator Patterson was indersed on the tenvelope by a clerk in the employ of the firm, who is not with them now; the firm of which witness is a member had frequent business transactions with Mr. Ames, but none in reference to Crédit Mobilier; at one time Mr. Ames ed them 300 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, with the request that it be sold on a favorable market, which was done; it was not possible for witness to establish the fact as ito how the envelope came into their possession, it having remained with them for several irs; it was almost a daily occurrence to have parcel left with them for safe-keeping; witness had no knowledge of Mr. Patterson having written to the firm sine the stock was sent to him.

CARES AMES AGAIN.

The Hon-Poakes Ames was sworn. He had no recol-ection of leaving Crédit Moullier stock with Morton, Bliss & Co.; he indersed the stock over to Mr. Patterson and delivered it to him, but could not tell when; he thought it took place in Boston; one of the receipts of Mr. Patterson would show the date. Witness further testified as follows: I saw the envelope Mr. Patterson received; he showed it to me on Thursday or Friday of last week, and said he was mistaken, he thought he never had the stock, but found that he had, and had come to rectify his statement and to state. I was correct

To Mr. (Stevenson-Witness could not remember the date of the first conversation he had with Mr. Patterson about purchasing Crédit Mobilier stock; Mr. Patterson paid for it, however, on August 31, 1867.

Q. Did he tell you what the \$3,000 was for when he

By Mr. Stockton-When Mr. Patterson called on you on Thursday or Friday did he say anything to you to indicate how he had changed his mind? A. He showed me the letter from Morton and the stock certificate in orsed in my handwriting; he said he thought I must have put it there, but I cannot bring anything to mind to convince me that I ever did; witness had never known Crédit Mobilier to sell higher than 200; had also received \$4,000 from Mr. Patterson to invest in income ids and stock of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Q. After you invested the first \$3,000 did you inform Mr. Patterson ! A. I presume so; I gave him his dividends in February, and he must have known then that had invested it; the names of Morton, Bliss & Co. were dorsed on the stock by witness at the request of Mr Patterson, to enable them to sell it as well as Mr. Pat-

After a recess the Committee reassembled, and Senstor Patterson being present, the testimony of Mr. Ames before the recess was read to him. Mr. Patterson was then asked if he desired to ask Mr. Ames any questions but he replied that he would not do so until after the Committee should have finished.

MORE LEAVES FROM THAT LITTLE BOOK. Mr. Ames then testified, in answer to questions of Mr. scott, that he found by his memorandum book that Mr. Patterson paid for the stock on the 31st of August, but he had not the memorandum book with him now; all transactions between Mr. Patterson and witness were settled in May, 1871, and were covered by the receipt of that month. Mr. Ames was then questioned at some length as to his previous testimony before the House Committee, and said that he gave Mr. Patterson 200 shares of Union Pacific stock at one time and 100 at another-the first being an open purchase and the second

Mr. Patterson did not agree with Mr. Ames. He re membered of getting 300 shares of stock as the result of he \$4,000 investment, as he thought. When Mr. Patter son called on witness, on Friday last, he said that h (Patterson) was mistaken in saying he never had Crédit Mobilier stock, as he had now found out that he did have it. Mr. Patterson said he had sent for the envelope re-

peived from Morton. Bliss & Co., and would soon have it. estified that he had known Senator Patterson ever since he had been in Congress, but did not remember how the nversation about investing money first came up; he offered these inducements to Mr. Patterson solely on ac count of friendship; he also induced Senator Grimes to go in, and guaranteed him against loss; the witness induced to go in, as given before the Poland Committee, together with other parties, among them Ezra H. Baker, siah Bardwell, Thomas Nicholson, J. M. S. Williams, and others; he did not ask any members of Congress to go in to secure favorable legislation, as the road had all the legislation it wanted at the time; he induced them to go into the concern through personal friendship only.

THE DEPOSITED ENVELOPE. Mr. L. P. Morton was recalled, and produced the Credit Mobilier stock certificate with the envelope inclosing it left on deposit with him, which he said he had just received from Mr. Patterson. He identified the envelope and certificate. On the former was the following: Property of the Hon. J. W. Patterson, see letter to m May 12, 1871; 36 shares Credit Mobilier of America; im May 12, 1871; 30 sharea Crédit Mobilier of America; ,cov U. P. R. R. Co., and income bonds Nos. 1,335 and ,556, 360 shares U. P. R. R. Co. sold. Remarks: Delivered ,600 U. P. R. R. to the Hon. J. W. Patterson, Aug. 10, 871; C. E. M..

There also appeared on the envelope the following ords which were scratched over:

Delivered, 300 U. P. R. R. Co. to the Hon. J. W. Paterson, Jan. 15, 1872." Witness further testified that he had a conversation with Senator Patierson before this investigation began, and the Senator then said he never had held Crédit Molier stock, but had Union Pacific Railroad bonds. Oakes Ames was recalled, and identified the handriting on the stock certificate as his; he delivered the

stock to Mr. Patterson. Adjourned to 104 o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### THE WILSON COMMITTEE. RUMORS CONCERNING ITS REPORT - MEMBERS

HARD AT WORK ON THE TEXT-ITS PURPORT UNKNOWN. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- It is not probable that the Wilson Committee will take any more testimony, but that their report will follow that of the Poland Committee very speedily. Mr. Wilson is at work night and day on the text of the report, and Mr. Hoar is helping him in certain branches. The Committee's report, it is understood, will be of sensational import, but its purport is not known.

was suggested on the floor of the House, to-day that it was not improbable that the Committee would recommend an increase in the number of Government Directors of the Union Pacific sufficient to have a mathe road and its management. Others suggest that the charter of the road will be abrogated; but it is all guess work, as the Committee keep their secrets very closely.

### [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Wilson Special Committee have received a certifeate from the physican of John J. Cisco, saying he i not in a proper physical condition to appear as witness The Committee will give Gen. Dix an opportunity to be heard should he desire to make a statement. There is no probability of Gen. Dodge being produced as a witness, his whereabouts being unknown.

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

Thomas Hayes, claiming to be from Cincinnati, we arrested at Caire, ill., resterday, on a charge of passing counterfest money. One thousand and twenty dellars in counterfest free were found on him. He remarked desperahely, firing several shots at the officers without injuring any one

Siner and Kaas, who were convicted of maintaining a parating house at Philadelphia, were orntenesd resterday by longs / linear to these of \$500 carb, and to fee years and an mouths in-presentment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Marks and O'Brien received the same sentence to a similar offense.

## WASHINGTON.

MORE AID FOR COLLEGES. PASSAGE OF THE HOUSE BILL-ITS PROVISIONS THE COLLEGES BENEFITED-SHARP PRAC-TICE IN PASSING IT.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The House bill to aid the Agricultural Colleges was substituted for the Senate bill, to-day, and was passed by a large majority. The bill has been industriously lobbied for some time by a considerable force of professors from the colleges to be benefited by it. Of course no improper means were employed by these gentlemen, but it was none the less lobby influence that they brought to bear. They have been upon the floor of the House repeatedly within the past two or three weeks, and by putting in the strongest light the arguments on one side of the question only-that of the colleges-they have accomplished a result which never would have been reached if members had been left to form an unbiased judgment upon the merits of the bill. It is a pernicious method of influencing legislation, and it is unfortunate that eminent educational institutions have thought it necessary to make use of it.

The substitute of the House sets apart one-half of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the benefit of the colleges, until a fund is created, the interest of which shall amount to \$50,000 a year for each State. The money is to be invested in five per cent United States bonds, which are to be held by the Government and the interest only paid over to the States for the colleges. One student is to be educated free for every \$500 of income received by a college, and whenever the income amounts to \$30,000 all tuition is to be free. The effect of the bill, if fully earried out, will be in the end to take \$37,000,000 from the Treasury, for it will require a fund of \$1,000,000 for each State to yield \$50,000

Much of the money will go to old-established and well-endowed colleges, for it is provided that the institutions which received the first land grant as agricultural colleges are to have this additional grant, and many of the States gave the first grant to existing schools of repute, instead of founding new ones. In New-Hampshire the subsidy will go to Dartmouth College; in Rhode Island to Brown University; in Connecticut to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College; in Vermont to Middlebury College; in New-York to Cornell University, and in New-Jersey to Rutgers College. It is doubtful if the fortunate colleges which are to be the recipients of this liberal Government endowment will derive the full benefit of it, because it is not certain that one-half of all the remaining public ands will sell for the amount of money contemplated by the bill. The land sales have recently amounted to about \$3,000,000 a year. The bill will therefore take about \$1,500,000 from the Treasury every year. It might be just as well make a direct appropriation as to adopt the roundabout way of taking the money that comes in from the Land Office, but its advocates thought it would sound better to talk of "setting apart the while lands for educational purposes.

Mr. Perce, who had charge of the bill, did a very discreditable thing. He got the rules suspended so as to bring it before the House on a promise that it should be open for consideration and amendments. He admitted only one amendment, and then, without any debate, called the previous question. When four members stood by him with amendments in their hand, reminding him of his promise, he denied making the promise, although more than a dozen members and all the reporters in the gallery heard him distinctly. The supporters of the bill were so eager to pass it that they lacked the fairness to vote down the previous question and force Mr. Perce to carry out his agreement. So the bill was put through under whip and spur.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATIONS. FULL TEXT OF BILL REPORTED BY THE HOUSE IGENERAL PRESS OFFATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The following is the full text of the bill reported by Representative Coburn, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to amend an Act entitled " An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1869.

entenant, and if a second fleutenant, and mothing herein presented shall be constroud to prevent regular agmointments and promotions in the permanent staff for vacancies not here
by reserved for details.

Set. 4. That the effice of brigadier-general in the Adjutant-Heneral's
Department, in the Suratermaster's Department, in the Modral
Department, in the Burrau of Military Justice, in the Medical
Department, in the Engineer's Department, and in the
Ordinance Department shall continue during the tenure of the
present incumbents and no longer; and when a vacance occurs in either
of said offices immediately thereafter all laws and parts of laws creating
the same shall become imperative, and shall be by virtue of this act repealed. And thereafter the head of each of the above-named departments shall have the rank, pay, and smolaments of a colones; and the
officer of the line, an officer of artillery, one of evalur, and one of the
fantry, not below the grade of maior, to be severally the Chief of Artillery, the Chief of Cavairy, and the Chief of artillery, the Chief of Cavairy, and the Chief of artillery, the Chief of Cavairy, and the staff of and and the sail the staff of and the staff of and the sail the chief of the
fantry, not below the grade of maior, to be severally the Chief of artillery, the Chief of Cavairy, and the sail tasks by
the staff of and Chiefa of Artillery, Cavairy, and Infantry, to supervisthe arming, the equipment, the clocking, the feeding, the supplies, it
the discription, and the sanifary condition of their special arm of the
service under the direction of the Inspector-General of the Army.

#### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL A WELL NIGH SUCCESSFUL SCHEME TO INCREASE THE CURRENCY. 18T TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

The representatives of certain banking interests in

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.

New-England and New-York railled the whole body of inflationists in the House to-day, and by this strange alliance got a large majority vote in favor of Mr. Mon roe's bill for the issue of \$25,000,000 of additional national bank currency, and for the repeal of the law requiring

the transfer of bank circulation from States having more than their proportion to States where there is a de ficiency. It was the last clause of the bill which the bank men wanted to secure, but they knew it would be useless to try it by itself; so they devised the shrewd plan of joining with the infla-tionists. They said to them: We will give you \$25,000,000 more currency, if you will let us keep the bank circulation we have got in the East, which does not belong to us, and of which we are about to be deprived. The inflationists eagerly accepted the offer. Anything to get more paper money is their rule of action. No de bate was in order on Mr. Monroe's bill, and the House was asked to pass the most important financial measure brought to a vote this session, without the slightest consideration. It narrowly failed of getting the necessary two-thirds vote, the Yeas being 121, and the Nays 73. A change of nine votes would have passed it. Another effort will undoubtedly be made to put it through before the end of the assaion.

PASSAGE OF THE WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE BILL.

The William and Mary College bill passed the House o-day, the persistency of its advocates winning in the end after repeated defeats. It was beaten two or three times at the last session, and when revived this session was killed by loading it with a provision requiring the coilege to admit colored students. Its friends subsequently renewed it, and attempted to pass it by a suspension of the rules, but again failed. To-day it was got in under the peculiar rule which permits the passage of bills by a majority vote in the morning hoar on Monday, under the call of the States for resolutions, providing previous notice has been given. The vote was III to 75. The util gives \$85,000 to the college as compensation for the destruction of the college building by Federal soldiers during the war. The college is situated in Williamsburg, Virginia, and is the oldest literary institution in the State. in the State

#### THE UTAH TROUBLES. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Delegate Hooper of Utah to-day presented the memo rial to President Grant and the United States Senate and House of Representatives from attorneys at law, bankers, merchants, miners, and business men of Salt Lake City, praying that the memorial of certain members of the bar of Sait Lake City be not granted. This memorial was transmitted by telegraph, and makes upward of

"We respectfully and earnestly protest against the memorial to which we have alluded. We thus protest became we know how baseless are the charges, how unfair the deductions, how malevolent the intention of its authors. We regret the attitude assumed by the United States Court in Utah, because that attitude effectually blocks the wheels of justice and gives practical amnesty to crime. Deeming the existing laws sufficient for the protection of secrety, if properly enforced, while thus protesting against any ill-advised action on the part of your honorable bodies, we would respectfully suggest the appointment of a Commission empowered to visit Utah and fully investigate all matters of complaint. This would further the enks of justice and meet the approval of every worthy citizen in the Territory." 10,000 words. It concludes as follows:

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873. The report of the Goat Island bill by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day, without recommendation, is considered by the opponents of the measure representing the people of San Francisco as a triumph over the railroad company. The members of the Committee have been so much engaged in other ways that they have found it impossible to give this matter the attention required in order to make a carefully considered report. At the several meetings of the Committee, when this subject was discussed, the attendance of a quorum to start with was obtained with great difficulty, and after the argument becan there were often not more than two Senators present. It is hardly probable, after the decisive vote in the House two weeks ago, that the bill will be at all considered in the Senate, and, if it is, its opponents will strive to amend it in some way so as to send it back to the House and so defeat it in a conference committee. The bill has less friends in Congress now than at the beginning of the session, before the Pacific Railroad investigations began. mittee have been so much engaged in other ways that

Among a variety of miscellaneous business transacted by the House to-day was the following: The American and East India Telegraph bill was passed by Yeas 126, Nays 52; the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to report upon the expediency of amending the Consti-Public Works; Mr. Lamison sent to the Printing Committee a resolution to print 100,000 copies of the report of Judge Poland's Committee; Mr. Dawes tried to get the franking privilege revived for the Weather Bureau to send its maps out free, but failed; Mr. Banks got leave to offer an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill when it comes up, prohibiting the printing of books for free distribution; an effort to revive the colton has refunding job, by setting apart two evenings for the consideration of the subject, was unsuccessful.

The Senate passed the House bill, this afternoon, directing the President to have a medal struck for those who saved 22 lives at the Metis disaster, on the Sound, last September. The Senate passed a resolution a few days ago, thanking the officers and men of a revenue cutter for their efforts on that occasion. The men who are to receive the medal are those who manned the life-boats.

The House Appropriation Committee have agreed to appropriate \$30,000 to enable Col. Harrington, Supertendent of the Census, to complete a statistical atlas and print a few thousand copies for use by Government

Senator Morton reported back favorably, this! morning, the resolution introduced by Mr. Sherman, last Thursday, recinding the 22d joint rule to regulate counting the Electoral votes. Mr. Trumbull dissents from the report, and holds that while the rule may need modification, it should not be repealed.

#### GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL!

The Hon, Francis W. Sykes of Alabama will, this week, present his credentials to the Senate as Senator from that State for the term commencing on the 4th of March, accompanied by a memorial setting forth the grounds of us claim. He is attended by his counsel (E. A. O'Neal) and Gen. John T. Morgan. Mr. Sykes was elected by what is known as the Capitol Legislature. The points to be presented involve the legislity of both of the bodies ciaming to be the Legislature of the State.

It is learned that the last offering of \$271,000 from Phelps, Dodge & Co. to the Treasury Department will be accepted upon certain conditions not yet definitely ascertained. The matter is now approaching a final re-sult so far as the Treasury Department is concerned, and will probably be settled conclusively to-merrow.

Secretary Boutwell, on being asked to-day whether it was true that he had placed his resignation in the hands

### THE FIRE RECORD.

AT NEW-ORLEANS-THREE LIVES LOST. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17 .- Five buildings were nrned on Gentilly-road, to-day. John Toulande, Celestine Bosquet, and Paul Peters, were burned to death.

IN BROOKLYN. The canal-boat Prince, lying at the foot of Amity-st., Brooklyn, was set on fire by some burning grain from the ruins of Weedruff & Robinson's warehouse, and was damaged \$500, yesterday morning. portion of the wall of the burned warehouse, so feet long

nd five stories high, is still standing, and as it ropped only by a few wooden beams, it is likely to fall uring a gale of wind, and perhaps to crush the workmen beneath.

The two-story frame dwelling of Albert Fries, at No. 181 (Fraham-ave., Brooklyn, E. D., was set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and damaged \$500, last evening; insured by the Germania Company's for \$2,000.

At 10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the Williamsburgh Mill and Lumber Company's three-story frame building, at the foot of North Third-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Owing to the inflammable material stored in the building, it was entirely consumed. The building was owned by the Company, who occupied the first and second floors. Their loss is \$6,000; insurance unknown. The third floor was occupied by William Beesson as a bung factory, whose loss is \$7,000; insured for \$4,000 in an unknown company.

## NO ARMORY IN RESERVOIR PARK.

The property-owners in the vicinity of Reservoir Park again met, last evening, at Forty-secondst. and Sixth-ave., to take action in opposition to the bill now before the Legislature ceding a portion of the park to the 7th Regiment as a site for an armory. Reports were received from the several committees appointed t were received from the several committees appented to confer with clubs and churches in the vicinity of the park to the effect that the opposition was unanimous. Dr. Comstock who was one of a committee appented to wait on Col. Emmons Clark of the 7th Regiment and request him to withdraw his petition for the cession of a portion of the Park as an armory site, reported that Col. clark had said that the property owners misapprehended the views of the regiment: that it was the intention of the latter to erect a fine building which would be a monument to the Park and its surroundings. He gave Dr. Comstock two sketches showing the ground floors of the proposed armory, one of which represented the armony in the rear of the Park contiguous to the reservoir; and the other in the center of the Park with walks laid out around it.

and out around it.

Both plans were rejected, and determined opposition was expressed. Speeches were made by members of the Harmony Club of Forty-second-st., and of church organizations against the armory scheme, and a large committee was appointed to proceed to Albany to-day and oppose the bill which is now before the Assembly Committee on Cities.

### A CANAL FLEET CARRIED AWAY.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17 .- The recent heavy rains caused a rapid rise in the Monongahela River, last night, and at 2 o'clock this morning the current was so strong that a coal fleet, consisting of 30 beats and barges, was broken from its fastenings at the Smithfield-st, bridge and moved off in the current. Alarm was instantly given by the blowing of whistles and other signals in use on the river, and every effort was made to save the lives of the unfortunate men who were on board the canal fleet. Some were saved, but it is reported that several were lost

LATER.—Rumors prevailed that twelve or fifteen men had gone fown at the time of the breaking away of the coal fleet, but only two are known to have perished.

Joseph King was knocked off a barge at McKeesport and

Joseph King was knocked off a barge at McKeesport and was drowned.

The tow-heat H. F. Wilson sunk this morning. She was valued at \$15,000, and insured for \$10,000. The Oil Valley, owned by D. & P. J. B. McDonaid, valued at \$15,000 and insured for \$10,000, was also lost. The loss of coal boats and barges has been very heavy and general.

At Elizabeth, this morning, a number of coal boats, barges, together with a quantity of lumber-rafts, principally owned by Joseph Walton, were swept away. The loss is estimated at \$00,000. Of the barges which broke away from the suspension bridge, this morning, five were owned by Samuel Cable. Four of them sunk, three landed at Shonsetown, and four were landed by a steamer. It is reported several others have been secured at points below here.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW-JERSEY AGAIN BETRAYED. PASSAGE OF THE ANTI-MONOPOLY BILL BY THE ASSEMBLY—THE SENATE PASS THE MONOPOLY BILL AS ITS CHECKMATE—AN UNLAWFUL PROCEEDING-POPULAR INDIGNATION. IBY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

TRENTON, Feb. 17 .- It is said that for over 30 ears there has not been such interest manifested in legislation in this State as was displayed here to night. Crowds of people from every quarter thronged the hotels, and the galleries in both Houses were packed almost to suffocation long before the session began. In the Senate, after the achievement of Thursday, the monopolists were in no hurry, and did not call for a third reading of their bogus railroad bill, but occupied their time in reading small acts, and passed to a third reading the bill validating the contract between the New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and the Penn-

sylvania Railroad. In the House, after the introduction of several bills of merely local interest, including one for a horse railroad from the Hudson to the Hackensack, Mr. Letson moved to take up the bill for the through railroad between Philadelphia and New-York. Mr. Hill of Essex wanted to know if the bill could be taken out of its regular order. The Speaker put the question, and the motion was carried. The Speaker then ordered the floor to be cleared of all outsiders and the doors locked before the reading of the bill began. The roll was called, and all answered to their names except Mr. Cox of Burlington.

Mr. Ward of Sussex then took the floor and denounced the bill and the corporators named in it, declaring that the whole thing was a blackmailing arrangement engineered by Col. Hamilton and other Stanhope men. He was replied to by Messrs. Letson of Middlesex, Canfield of Morris, and Hobart of Passaic, each of whom warmly defended the bill, and alleged that Mr. Ward's statements were unfounded, Mr. Letson saying that Mr. Ward knew himself that his allegations were untrue.

Speaker Fisher explained his vote, saying he was glad to avail himself of the opportunity to remove all fears from the minds of his constituents that he was in favor of monopoly; he would vote for the bill. Mr. Lindsay also explained his vote, saying he would prove recreant to his constituency and false to New-Jersey if he did not vote for the bill. Mr. Patterson of Monmouth denounced the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as the most gigantic monopoly under the sun. Mr. A. J. Smith of Mercer said he had been called by the press a monopolist, but he would pronounce the charge false by voting for the

As each of these declarations were made there was applause in the galleries, and it was almost impossible for the Speaker to keep order. After the long reading of the bill, the vote was taken with the fol-

YEAS—Messrs. J. Anderson, Armstrong, Baldwin, Barton, Budd, Campbell, Canfield, Caviller, Coler, Doremus, Dowell, Eldridge, Fisher, Gaede, Ginford, Hobart, Hoppock, Howell, Jones, Letson, Lindsay, Latherry, Maeknet, Marter, McDanolds, McKlniey, Morrow, Mutonier, Patterson, Ryder, Schenck, Smalley, A. J. Smith, A. W. Smith, Sproul, Thompson, Wandle, Washburn, Wilder, Willetts, Worthington—1.

NAVS—Messrs. J. J. Anderson, Barnes, Carpenter, Carse, Cooley, Farrier, Foreman, Hemmingway, Hill, Hopper, Iszard, Leaming, Lee, Plympton, Reardon, Schultz, Ward, Whittenr—18.

Messrs. Campbell, Colegned, Thompson, 1997.

Messrs. Campbell, Cole and Thompson voted first

against the bill, but afterward changed their votes for the purpose of reconsideration, and an attempt at filibustering to-morrow, but Mr. Letson having overheard a remark to that effect from Mr. Cole, moved for a reconsideration, charging Cole with the words he had heard. There was and motions for adjournment from the opponents of the bill, but it was reconsidered and passed. There was cheer after cheer in the galleries when the Speaker announced the bill passed.

At 11 o'clock to-night, the Senate-when the ralleries were clear and the people had gone hometook up the Monopoly Railroad bill and passed it. notwithstanding it was proved that it had not been properly advertised. The vote was:

Yeas-Beesley, Edsall, Hopkins, Irick, Jarrard, Ly-ecker, McPherson, Moore, Newkirk, Sewell, Shepneeker, Mer'nerson, Moore, Newkirk, Sewell, Shep-pard-il. Navs-Banghart, Cornish, Cutler, Havens, Hendrick-son, Hewitt, Stone, Williams, Wood-0.

President Taylor declined to vote. The advertisement under which the Senate passed the bill was one inserted by Congressman Forker for another ent President of the Boston, Hartford, and Ecie, with a road. It was not published six weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, as required by law. There is great excitement here, and everybody is denouncing the Senators, who, it is alleged, were afraid to pass the bill when the people were in the

### ALBANY.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM QUESTION-CREDIT MOBI-LIER RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 17 .- In the Senate, this evenng, a report, signed by Dr. Thomas Hun of this city, President Anderson of Rochester University, and Attorney-General Barlow, was presented in relation to the abuses which The Tribune lately showed to exist in the management of the Bloomingdale Asylum. These gentlemen constitute the Committee appointed by Hoffman to investigate and report on this subject.

They deal with it in a very gingerly manner, yet they substantially admit the accuracy of The Tribune's reports. It is very hard, they say, to obtain attendants who can be trusted not to abuse the insane, and they further acknowledge that in the Bioomingdale Asylum the attendants were not subjected to strict supervision by the physicians in charge.

The report is accompanied by a draft providing for the appointment by the Government of a Commissioner of Lanacy, with full power to investigate the condition of public and private asylums. The Committee state that they have been embarrassed in their labors by not having had the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath, yet, while defending the present system, the measure which they propose is proof that additional safeguards are necessary both to protect same persons from being shut up by conspiracy

nd to shield the insane from brutal treatment. Mr. Maguire, a Democratic member from County, offered a long series of resolutions in the House, calling on the New-York Representatives in Congress to deal severely with their colleagues who are implicated in the Credit Mebilier bribery. A large number of bills were introduced in both Houses.

SENATE .. ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873. Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on commerce, reported favorably a bill providing for the appointment of a Captain of the Port and Harbor-Masters f the Port of New-York.

Mr. Weismann gave notice of a bill to incorporate the New-York Mortgage Company. The following message was received from the Governor:

The following message was received from the Governor:

To the Legestature:

Under the provisions of the act to provide for furnishing two statutes of common deceased citizens of this State, to be placed in the Canitol at Washington in compliance with the invitation of the President of the United States, passed May 6, 1872, contract has been made for furnishing a marble statue of George Ulinton, one of the two statues to be placed by the State in the Capitol at Washington. The subject of the other status was left to be designated, and the status provided for by the present Legislature.

Among the most distinguished men who have been critizens of this distatewer alexander Hamilton and John Jay. But as statue of the former and a bust of the latter are already in the Capitol. Robert L. Livingston will no death occur for many as fulfilling the conditions of the act of Congress under which each State is invited to furnish two statues of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and were illustricines for their history, renown, or from distinguished civic or military services. I do not decire by this suggestion to influence the decision of the Legislature in making a selection which may better be left to their unblased Judgment. But there is one subject in regard to which I wish to call your attention. I think the provision in the act of the Legislature requiring the statue of George Clinton to be of marble cools not have been sufficiently considered. The act of Congress leaves it optional with the States to furnish states in marble or bronze. The former, from its brittienes, the always in danger of becoming mutilated, either by design or by the wastelment of succeivence persons. Some of the meet valuable of an event and the provision in large effect of the meet wastelle of succeivences marble have suffered so much that it is doubtful whether the parts which have been restored conform to the own from the states in the out succeived and in the cast for that of George Clinton is not yet completed. Jours is states

gration; defining the jurisdiction of Mayore and Recorder's Courts in civil action; amending the laws relative to the seiemnization and proof of marriage; incor-porating the Maxton Hospital of Utica; relative to the lochester and Munda Railroad; and equalizing the State tax, were all ordered to a third reading. The

his property for the public welfare owing to such corrupt action of its core; and Whereas. The original purchasers of said stock did not now more than

#### VANDERBILT AND ERIE.

THE STRUCKLE FOR THE CONTROL OF THE BOS-TON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILNOAD-A CHECKMATE TO THE LITIGATION.

If a statement which obtained general circuation in Wall-st., yesterday, is confirmed, another later-For some time past the present managers of the Boxon, Hartford and Eric Railroad Company, which has en so intimately connected with the recent fortunes of the Eric Railway Company, have been devising mean ares whereby it might be freed from the heavy load of lebt which has been fastened upon it by maladministra

tion, and they be relieved of the responsibility which

hey had voluntarily assumed. It is asserted that after much deliberation the man agers, fearing the result of the proceedings about to be begun against them by the Rrie Railway Company, who claim a first lien on the road through bonds which re about fail due, have decided to put Commodere Vanderbilt in possession of the road, and to make his son, William H. Vanderbilt, who represents him, President, vice Frederick A. Love, the present incumbent, who will abdicate in his favor. The explanation of the

In 1868, in the famous Eric-Vanderbilt litigation, there was also a controversy with the Boston, Harriord, and Eric which was settled by the Eric's guaranteeing \$5,000,-000 of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie's bonds.

About \$1,250,000 of these bonds were 'ransferred to Commodore Vanderbilt in part softlement of his claims gainst the Eric. The Eric holds about \$678,000 of these ands, and controls besides the \$5,000,000 guranteed.

It claims that it has a first lieu on the Boston Hartford nd Erte Railroad under an old contract, the defmis of which have been recently published in THE TRIBUNE. in addition it was asserted that a part of the Erie programme was to obtain a decree from the courts, declar ing that the bonds paid to Commodore Vanderbilt and

dieged to be without an equivalent, should be declared old and the Erie's priority of ileu be established. This programme having fallen under the notice of the Boston, Hartford, and Eric and Vanderbilt circles, a conference was brought about between Commodore William H. Vanderbilt and Frederick A. Lane, the pres-

view to cheekmating the operations of Es The object in view was to give the Vanderbilt circle a controlling interest so as to prevent the depreciation of their bonds, the extension of the Eric into New England through its most convenient outlet, and thus cause great competition with the Vanderbilt roads in that section.

It was further asserted that Commodere Vanderbilt had an additional motive in obtaining control Boston, Hartfort and Erie, as it would enable blan to dietate terms in the matter of the negations suit brought against him by the Erie Railway Company for the \$5,000,000 in cash, and the Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds referred to above as paid him in the famous com-Frederick A. Lowe, President of the Boston, Hartford

and Erie, having been applied to for information cerning the contemplated change in his war, said tha he had a programme which would soon be acted upon b his Board of Directors, but he declined to state what the heme was, or to aftern or deny the statements relative the substitution of William H. Vanderbin for himself

reporter made unsuccessful efforts to see Mr. Van A reporter made unsuccessful efforts to see Mr. V. derbilt. S. L. M. Barlow, director and counsel for a Eric Rullway Company, upon being applied to fer fermation concerning the matter, said that he had heat the rumer, but positively knew mothing as fe as value. He suggested a visit to Mr. Vanderbilt, who wo be the best authority. There is a heavy special movement in the Boston, Hartford and Eric stock, a those who deal in it should be careful of all statements relation to it.

### QUESTIONABLE FINANCE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17 .- Gov. Waiker, to-day, ent a special message to the Legislature upon the inances of the State, in which he refers to a subject the real merits of which, he says, should be candidly and impartially discussed, that wise and patriotic conclusions may be reached. This subject embodies two propo sitions, distinct in character but harmonious in results.

First: The assumption and payment by the General Government of all present legal indebtedness of the

Government of all present legal independence of the several Sates, and Second: To prevent the occurrence of a necessity for similar action hereafter by the solemn acroment by and between the States to abstain from the contraction of any debts in future, except such as may be found necessary to the legitimate and effective execution of their governmental functions, or as may be required by sudden or great emergencies.

The former of these propositions must be accomplished by an act of Congress, while the latter can be achieved only through an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which will require the concurrence of three-fourths of all these States.

## THE MODOC WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 .- A. B. Meacham, the Peace Commissioner from Washington, arrived at Yreka on Sunday, and started for Van Bremer's to-day, the private secretary of Gov. Grover accompanying him. A scouting party of Modoes burned the house of Dennis Crowley, and Gen. Gillem sent a detachment of troops in pursuit of the Indians, who nevertheless

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Senator-elect Bogy of Missouri asks that the investigation is reopened by the State Legislature. James H. Chapin, for several years commercial The Detroit Free Press, died in that city Sunday.

William Lowery, J. Ross Stewart and Robert Witchell, Ko-Klax presents, were released from the Albany Pen-

The new steamship Vaderland, the first of the eights and Antwerp Red Star Line, arrived at Philadelphia yester the brength if only and to steerage passengers, and a large cargo on of which is or New York firms. Several clergymen of Boston met in the Meio-esteray, for the purpose of remonstrating against the late order of y authorities opening the Public Library on Sandays. Resolutions recented and discussed, but, without definite action, the meeting sed for one week.

...Judge Greene of the Common Pleas Court of Pranklin Country, Ohio, gave a decision yesterday on the Asiasi liquor law. Home of the portations he presented inconstitutional and void, and so limits the remainder that it would be diffice? obtain a verticat